

Chapter 23

THE AGE OF NATION-STATES

Multiple-Choice

1. Which is the most accurate statement concerning the Crimean War?
 - (a) Both sides had well-equipped armies.
 - (b) After the war instability prevailed in Europe for several decades.
 - (c) The Concert of Europe ended.
 - (d) There was no formal peace treaty to end the war.
2. The person most responsible for the final unification of Italy in 1861 was
 - (a) Niccolò Machiavelli.
 - (b) Guiseppe Garibaldi.
 - (c) Camillo Cavour.
 - (d) Felice Orsini.
3. During the 1860s, the Papal States were guarded by the troops of
 - (a) Piedmont.
 - (b) Austria.
 - (c) France.
 - (d) Prussia.
4. The correct chronological order of Bismarck's moves leading to the unification of Germany was in victories against
 - (a) Denmark, Austria, France.
 - (b) Austria, Denmark, France.
 - (c) France, Denmark, Austria.
 - (d) France, Austria, Denmark.
5. The immediate origins of the Franco-Prussian War lie in troubles within the monarchy of
 - (a) Prussia.
 - (b) France.
 - (c) Spain.
 - (d) Denmark.
6. Which of the following occurred the earliest?
 - (a) the secret conference at Plombières
 - (b) the death of Cavour
 - (c) the formation of the North German Confederation
 - (d) the Treaty of Frankfurt

7. A politician who acquired considerable prestige in France's turbulent politics of the 1880s and who might have led a successful coup against the Third Republic was
 - (a) Adolphe Thiers.
 - (b) Georges Boulanger.
 - (c) Marshal MacMahon.
 - (d) Leon Gambetta.
8. Before the 1860s, the usual period of service for Russian military recruits was
 - (a) 6 months.
 - (b) 5 years.
 - (c) 10 years.
 - (d) 25 years.
9. The Russian monarch Alexander III
 - (a) freed the serfs.
 - (b) was a thoroughgoing reformer.
 - (c) was the grandfather of Nicholas II.
 - (d) was autocratic and repressive.
10. Two of the most important Prime Ministers of England during the 1860s and 1870s were
 - (a) Peel and Derby.
 - (b) Disraeli and Gladstone.
 - (c) Palmerston and Aberdeen.
 - (d) Cross and Russell.

True-False

- _____ 1. In the pursuit of Italian unification Count Cavour once declared that, "nationality is the role assigned by God to a people in the work of humanity. It is its mission, its task on earth, to the end that God's thought may be realized in the world."
- _____ 2. The Treaty of Villafranca concluded the process of Italian unification.
- _____ 3. When his brother Frederick William IV was judged insane, William I effectively became the ruler of Prussia.
- _____ 4. Otto von Bismarck's famous "Blood and Iron" speech noted that the liberal-sponsored efforts at reform fostered during the 1848–1849 period had failed.
- _____ 5. In the midst of the Franco-Prussian War when Paris was besieged by the German army, Marseille became the temporary capital of France.
- _____ 6. One of the announced goals of the Paris Commune was "free love."

- _____ 7. In 1871, the Bourbon claimant to the throne refused to accept the revolutionary flag of France and was therefore bypassed, in favor of the formation of the Third French Republic.
- _____ 8. “A standing army of soldiers, a kneeling army of priests, and a crawling army of informers,” was a reference to the Austrian Empire.
- _____ 9. In the last quarter of the last century, territorial integrity became the single most important factor in defining a nation.
- _____ 10. The Education Act of 1870 and the Ballot Act of 1872 should each be considered the outcome of British conservative politics.

Completion

1. _____ was the one nation outside of Piedmont that was particularly supportive of the movement for Italian unification.
2. A function of mid-century Italian politics, the policy of _____ in bribery and corruption.
3. Between 1861 and 1867 _____ led a French-supported expedition against Mexico.
4. One of the most dramatic affairs of French life in the 1890s revolved around an army officer named _____ .
5. J'accuse was written by _____ .
6. _____ was the name given to the document that created the so-called Dual Monarchy.
7. The Russian nobility had a large role in affairs of local governance through the system of provincial councils known as _____ .
8. A revolutionary movement supported by many students and intellectuals in Russia was known as _____ .
9. “What then occurred surprised everyone,” is a reference to the circumstances surrounding the passage of the _____ .
10. The leader of the movement for Irish Home Rule was _____ .

Short Answer

1. Examine the respective roles of the participants and neutrals in the Crimean War. Which countries gained/lost by their actions in the conflict? Explain your answer fully.

2. Compare and contrast the processes involved in the unification of Italy with those involved in the unification of Germany.

3. How would you characterize the political climate in France from the time of that nation's defeat in 1871 until the end of the nineteenth century? Be sure to discuss in detail how the Dreyfus Affair played a major role at this time.

4. Discuss what you consider to be the basic weakness of the Austrian Empire during Francis Joseph's reign.

5. Throughout much of the nineteenth century, why did England remain the most liberally progressive of the European states?